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TR	XMB	AIR 5
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TO : Department of State

INFO : CINCPAC

FROM : Amembassy Saigon

DATE: August 9, 1967

SUBJECT : Thieu-Ky Platform

REF : Saigon 2294 , Saigon 2615, Saigon 2616

CINCPAC for Polad

Attached is the "National Policy Plan of Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Cao Ky Slate" as published in Vietnam Press English edition of August 7 (evening). The "plan" is generally an expansion of the Thieu-Ky radio statement of August 3 which was reported in the referenced telegram. Although several specific objectives are mentioned in the document, there are few precise statements as to the means by which the objectives will be achieved.

BUNKER

Enclosure: As stated

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Drafted by: POL:GHSheinbaum:ju

Contents and Classification Approved by: POL:JACalhoun

Clearances: POL:TJCHeavner

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Vietnam Press Number 4224 - (Evening) - Monday August 7, 1967

DOCUMENT

NATIONAL POLICY PLAN OF
NGUYEN VAN THIEU-NGUYEN CAO KY
SLATE

SAIGON, August 7 (VP) -- In the presentation of our policy vis a vis the present national juncture to enable you to judge and choose, we would like to make clear two points:

1) For our respect to the people and our spirit of responsibility, we will present frankly and correctly the real nature of the national situation and the necessity to solve it. We do not use damagogy and do not aim at satisfying ephemeral likings to gain benefits.

2) Today, we only present a national policy covering general directory ways. The government policy with all its details to be realized will be drafted later and based on these directory ways.

x
x x

- How is the national situation at present ?

- Generally speaking, it is a situation in which we have to face a war and carry out a revolution at the same time. The Communist North Vietnam has waged the war and intensified their aggression day after day. In the meantime, revolutionary aspirations of the people for a democratic and free regime and a just well-off society are also continuing to sprout and develop.

War and Revolution have occurred at the same time and have reciprocal influences on each other. Revolutionary aspirations which were oppressed through several former regimes and have not been met yet after the November 1, 1963 Revolut on have made unstable the internal situation of South Vietnam. The Communists have exploited this situation to wage and drag on the war. On the contrary, the war destruction, the presence of the Communists and the peril for the perdition of the country have also made revolutionary aspirations become just and urgent.

Thus, it can be said that the revolutionary aspirations which cannot yet be met have been one among the causes of the war. Conversely, it is also due to the war that the fulfilment of revolutionary aspirations has been hindered. Therefore in order to overcome the present difficulties and lead the country to Democracy Peace and Welfare we hold that our national policy must include three important missions :

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BRITISH PRESS...(2)

In his article "Why U Thant is wrong" , George Gale, an Express senior writer on his return from a long tour of duty in Vietnam believed that democracy and freedom were better in the West than in the East and that Great Britain had to support its own side as the East was fighting the West in Vietnam.

In the conclusion, he squarely said: "The United States is right in fighting for itself in South Vietnam, and in fighting for us too. And we, alas, are wrong in supporting that fight with words but not with arms."

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NATIONAL POLICY PLAN OF ... (2)

- Building Democracy
- Solving the War
- Improving Society.

These are the key mission closely connected with one another. We will be able to solve all difficulties if we can fulfill all these missions.

First - Building Democracy :

This is an urgent demand in the presentpolitical situation of our country. It is an earnest and legitimate longing which our People and Armed Forces have made all-out efforts to realize. We have carried on the Revolution of November 1, 1963, have had to go on fighting against the Communists, all these actions are aimed at building Democracy.

- In order to continue the program of Building Democracy for the country:

- First of all concerning the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary, we must establish all central structures after the elections, as prescribed by the Constitution.

- In parallel with the establishment of Central structures, we must set up a a good and appropriate local administrative machinery, worthy of a Democratic regime, the present administrative machinery still bears many bad habits which must be corrected. We must make the local administration honest and efficient. Concerning personnel regulations, the Civil servants must be granted worthy treatments with no great differences among various levels. For their part, they must serve to the best of their abilities to be worthy of their duties.

In order to remain stable, the Democratic Regime we are to build must also be founded on a stable basis. This basis is national Political Parties. The future government must create conditions to proceed to a two-party system as encouraged by the Constitution. On the one hand, the government must achieve association to become an assembly having the character of representing a political tendency. On th the other hand, it must respect, support and encourage non governing political organizations to gather into one strend and legal opposition bloc.

A Democratic Regime must have Freedom of Speech. This was prescribed in the Constitution along with its own limitations. Freedom of Press has been promulgated. This Freedom will be continued according to the stipulations of the Constitution.

NATIONAL POLICY PIAN OF ... (3)

- Those are activities aiming at Building Democracy Special attention must be paid to the carrying-out of these activities in the rural areas because rural areas are the largest and the most important part of the country.

x

x x

Second : The Duty of Solving the War

In the present war, we have to fight only for our self-defense. We ask for nothing but an Immediate and Lasting Peace - We are always ready to attend any peace talk at any time to realize it.

The Peace we are waiting for and determined to restore is a Peace with Territorial Integrity, National Sovereignty, Independence and Democracy. It is our Only and Absolute Condition in any coming negotiations. We will never accept Peace which is a form of surrender to the Communist.

We only want peace the Communists have not let us to live peacefully. They have waged and dragged on the war with the support of International Communists, therefore we also have to ask for assistance from Free World Nations. When Peace is restored and guaranteed and the Communists withdraw their aggressive forces from South Vietnam, all allied forces with also withdraw from Vietnam. This was publicly announced and guaranteed by our government and our allies.

Until now, all arrangements for Peace have been unsuccessful only because the Communists do not accept them . Of ambitious and intransigent nature, the Communists only have two viewpoints for realization of Peace; Either we have to surrender or they will have to end the war through exhaustions.

Thus, to reach Peace, we have no other means than to make the Communists unable to drag on the war endlessly.

Therefore :

- In the military domain, our Armed Forces, must be consolidated and developed from thoughts organizations to technique, must be regularly improved to increase their combat capabilities and to smash all hopes for a final communist victory.

B/

NATIONAL POLICY PLAN OF ... (4)

- In the foreign affairs field, we must carry out a strong propaganda program in foreign countries to lighten our just cause and win the support of world public opinion. We must mobilize the world public opinion to act as a pressure compelling the Communists to go toward Peace.

- As for Revolutionary Development, it is a program concerning the three duties of Building Democracy, Solving the War and Improving Society. It must be regarded as a national policy aiming at solving the war and realizing the improvement of society - This program will be pushed on more intesively to uproot the Communists from rural areas and, at the same time, solving all injustices, disatisfactions and not to let the Communists go on exploiting them as a reason and a tool to maintain the war.

- As for Open-Arms activities, our objective is to weaken the enemy, shorten the war and, at the same time, prevent more bloodshed from the people. This is a policy aiming at solving the war in spirit of humanity and national reconciliation. The returnees are accepted into the people community, are well treated and helped re-establish their lives.

Third : The Duty of Improving Society

According to the order of the presentation, this order of the presentation. this duty is put at the final part but actually it aims at the highest objective of the National Policy. All our Struggling and Building Activities from Building Democracy to solving the war, Will Become Nonsense If After All They Do not Lead to a More Just and Well-Off Life for the majority of the people.

This duty will be carried out through short-term programs and long-term programs.

Concerning short term programs we must firmly hold all economic activities in the country, regulate and guarantee, the supplies of necessary materials for the people in war time. In order to realize this, we must break down all hoarders who are building their weath by cornering the national economy. On the other hand, with supply programs, we must stabilize the price of goods, grarantee the distributio and support the underprivileged especially serricemen, civil-servants private employees who have fixed salaries.

Concerning long-term programs :

- In the cities all economic development programs based on the present favorable conditions must be pushed forward strongly so as to increase income, create more jobs, and give the workers a middle-classed living. The middle class in the city will al receive help to become owners of economic activities

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NATIONAL POLICY PLAN OF ... (5)

- In rural areas, the program of land reform and distribution of land to peasants will be continued until completion. In addition peasants will be actively helped in technique, capitals and cultivating means through agricultural credit, cooperatives, banks and agriculture programs and other programs. Thus, the majority of peasants will become rural area middle class. There will be only a few la landowners and a few number of very poor people.

- The aboved- mentioned programs are material investments. Our policy for improvement of society also advocates spiritual investment which is the building of a new education system. Our aim in this activity is to appropriate the education to times and demands of the nation, satisfy all educational needs and give to everyone the same opportunity for their studies.

- General speaking, in the duty of improving society, we aim at building an economic development level and a new social order, in which the popular middle-class will hold the majority and a decisive role. In fact, it is a social revolution, the only difference is that we choose a peaceful way based on government and regulations, Building and Improving, which is entirely different from that of the Communists who always advocate violence, terrorism, overthrowing and take-over.

- Besides these above-mentioned aims, we must also have a project and prepare to face and solve all difficulties of a post-war economy. This war must decidedly be solved and all preparations must be started right now.

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To sum up, the National Policy as presented above includes three great and important duties :

- Building Democracy
- Solving the War
- Improving Society.

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NATIONAL POLICY PLAN OF ... (6)

These three duties do not cover the National Policy for all branches of activities. But they are key points. If these key points are realized, all other activities will be solved based on them. If not, all achievements in other fields will be useless.

These duties are regarded as a National Policy therefore, in its realization, besides the role of the government all other abilities and forces of the country must be mobilized. The Legislative and the Judiciary , the ruling and opposite forces; the civilians and military, the political parties and the people, all have the responsibility of contributing their all-out effortsi in the National Policy to bring about succeess.

Once the National Policy is successful, the country is cohsolidated; the people, political parties, the government and the opposition, legislative and judiciary rights, all will be consolidated.

If all understand throroughly and actively partieipate in the carrying out of the National Policy we will surely sueeed. (PD.11)

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Vietnam Press Number 4224 (Evening) Monday August 7, 1967

FEATURE

UNIDENTIFIED GAS FOUND IN VENUS AND JUPITER -- INVESTIGATIONS BY UNITED STATES ASTRONOMERS

Princeton, New Jersey, United States (Reuter) -- An unidentified gas found in the atmospheres of Venus and Jupiter is being investigated by Princeton University astronomers.

The presence of the gas was first recorded in six tiny negatives produced by two cameras launched on June 8 when the planets were in conjunction -- very near each other -- in the night sky.

The cameras were taken up to an altitude of 118 miles (183 kilometres) by an Aerobee sounding rocket from White Sands, New Mexico. The scientific payload drifted to the ground 59 miles (95 kilometres) away 15 minutes after blast-off.

A delicate stabilisation system, developed at Princeton by the Department of Astrophysical Sciences under Dr. Lyman Spitzer Junior, kept the twin cameras steady for four minutes to allow photographs to be taken at two ultraviolet wavelength regions.

By studying the ultraviolet spectrograms, the Princeton scientists will obtain information about the types of gases, their amounts, temperatures and pressures in the atmospheres of Venus and Jupiter respectively.

The unidentified gas was found in the spectra of both planets. No known gas, or combination of known gases, causes such an atmospheric absorption of ultraviolet light, according to Dr. Donald Morton, director of Princeton's rocket-borne astronomy programme, and his associate, Mr. Edward Jenkins.

Mr. Morton says that the photographs have shown the ultraviolet spectra of the two planets "with 30 times more detail than ever obtained before."

The astronomers will attempt to conclude their study of the photographs in time to compare them with those expected from the two spacecraft now speeding toward Venus, the American Mariner 5 and the Soviet Union's Cosmos 4. They are both due there in October.